



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NEWS.—Mr. F. W. Putnam, in the *Nation*, for January 3d, reviews Mr. Prime's work on pottery with reference to the north-west coast of America. Sabin's *Bibliotheca Americana*, which most of our readers know to be the standard authority upon books relating to America, has reached its fiftieth number with the word Jamaica.

Dr. Georg Fischer, of Freiburg, contributes to *Archiv für Anthropologie, &c.*, 1877, III, an able paper upon mineralogy as an auxiliary to archæology. Some months ago this distinguished author published a work upon the same subject, at the same time calling upon those who are interested in the matter to send him fragments of jade implements, or their shavings removed from the unsculptured side with a diamond saw. The article above alluded to gives especial attention to Mexican jades.

Dr. Gustav Brühl continues his brochures entitled "Die Culturvölker alt-Amerikas," Part V–VII, relates to monuments and antiquities in Colombia, Peru, and the valleys of the Colorado and Rio Grande; Part VIII to writing; and Part IX to chronology. Issued from New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

From January 15th to March 1st, in the halls of the Louvre set apart for the exhibition of antiquities, the anthropological specimens collected in South America, by explorers sent out by the French government, will be displayed. On the eighth of January, Mr. C. C. Jones, of New York, made a communication to the Lond. Anth. Inst. upon American bird-mounds. Mr. Wm. Owens contributes to *Lippincott's Magazine* for January an article on the Folk-lore of the Southern negroes.

ABROAD.—The dying out of the Polynesian races, Sir David Wedderburn in *Fortnightly* (*Popular Science Monthly*, Supplement, III); The Races of the Danube, John Fiske in *Atlantic Monthly*, April; Beiträge zur physischen Anthropologie der Deutschen, Virchow in *Abhandlungen der Königl. Academie zu Berlin*; the first six parts of the *Mittheilungen der Anth. Gesellschaft in Wien*, contain very able articles upon Contemporaneity of Men with the Cave-bear in Mähren, On the use of stone weapons indicated by certain expressions in the German language, On Terrameres in Hungary, A new domestic dog of the bronze period, Trepanation, Perforation of Stone implements, The Archæological Commission of St. Petersburg, &c.; Man and the Glacial Period, Thomas Belt, *Popular Science Monthly*, Nov.; Land und Leute im Seegebiete Australiens, *Aus allen Welttheilen*, Nov., 1877; On the Malays and Polynesians, Rev. S. J. Whitmee before the Anthropological Institute, Nov. 27th; Discussion upon the evidence as to the Antiquity of Man in Great Britain, in *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* for Nov. (an exceedingly

¹ Edited by Prof. ORIS T. MASON, Columbian College, Washington, D. C.

valuable number); Les Kourganés de la province de Saint Petersburg, and Sculptures préhistoriques situées sur les bords des lacs des Merveilles, *Matériaux* viii; Chronometres fournis par la géologie pour mesurer l'antiquité de l'homme; Congrès Archéologique de France, and Sur le Traitement des Morts chez les Peuples aryens primitifs, *Matériaux* ix.

Prof. Edward S. Morse has found traces of pre-historic man in Japan. Near a station on the railroad to Tokio, called Omori, are shell-heaps composed of shells of various genera, such as *Fusus*, *Eburnea*, *Turbo*, *Pyrula*, *Arca*, *Pecten*, *Cardium* and *Ostrea*. The heap examined is 200 feet wide, and from 1 to 6 feet deep. Over this is a deposit of earth three feet thick. Fragments of bone, implements of horn and pottery were found. While the mass resembled similar structures found in New England by Prof. Morse, the prevailing characteristics were the immense quantity of pottery and the absence of bone implements and of flint flakes. On account of the distance from and elevation above the shore, the absence of stone implements, and the great thickness of the beds above, the Professor supposes the deposit to be of great antiquity.—*O. T. Mason, Washington, D. C.*

GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW ZEALAND is pursuing its labors with much success under the able management of its director, Dr. Jas. Hector. This gentleman gives the thickness of the strata from the Carboniferous to the Lias as over 18,000 feet. The beds have south dips, are full of joints, and exhibit two great stratigraphical breaks. They present seventeen fossiliferous horizons. A remarkable feature of the palæontology is the low range of *Belemnites* and the high range of long-winged *Spirifers*. Some huge saurians occur at one of the horizons.

A NEW GENUS OF DINOSAURIA FROM COLORADO.—A form of this order has recently been discovered in the Dakota Beds of Colorado by Mr. Lucas, which is quite different from those already announced. The vertebræ resemble those of typical *Dinosauria* in their solidity and slightly amphiœlous extremities, and in the wide discoidal form of the proximal caudals, but differ from them in the extraordinary elevation of the dorsal zygapophyses, which stand on a stem composed of the neurapophyses. The anterior zygapophyses of the dorsal vertebræ are united on the middle line, forming a basin which receives the posterior zygapophyses. This is not the case in the anterior caudals, where the zygapophyses have their usual position, and the summit of the neural spine is expanded transversely. This genus has been named by Prof. Cope, *Hybosiropus*, and the species *H. discurus*. The dorsal vertebra of the latter measures m. .105 to the base of the neural arch, and m. .300 to the middle of the